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June 28—tf

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
A Newspaper published daily and weekly at Washington City.

At no period since the formation of our Government has the service of an enlightened, impartial, and independent press at the seat of Government been more required than now. The near approach of the Presidential election, the influence which it must have on our future destiny, the combinations formed to govern the public choice and the issues which the political organizations will present, should be fully discussed and understood. In this discussion the sectional interest of the South should be fairly and ably represented.

Designing men have labored successfully to create the belief that all who do not approve the measures called a Compromise are disunionists; and we think it is greatly to be regretted that the tone, temper, and substance of the discussions in the press and in Congress give countenance to that belief. Now, we do not concur with Mr. Foote or Mr. Rhett; on the contrary, whilst we know that there is a large and influential and increasing party in the North who desire to abolish slavery in the South, we believe that the necessary consequence of the conflict for power between the organized parties in the North will be to create a public sentiment in that section more favorable to the South, if the South will but be true to themselves, and unite in support of those who deserve their confidence and support.

The "Telegraph" will labor to unite and consolidate the South, as the only means of producing harmony and concert between the North and the South. We have our preferences, but as yet we have no choice among the Presidential candidates. We will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, if we believe him worthy of our support. We are identified with and will support the State Rights party of the South, and this is the position that we will urge that party to assume.

The "Telegraph" is now published daily at five dollars per annum, and we propose to issue a weekly at two dollars per annum, as soon as subscribers sufficient to justify its publication are obtained. We venture to ask the State Rights Associations, and the Republican party throughout the country, to aid us in obtaining subscribers, as it is our purpose to make the paper worthy of their support.

Letters should be addressed to
THOMAS C. CONNOLLY,
Publisher, Washington City.

The Newspaper.
In no other way can so much, so varied, so useful information be imparted, and under circumstances so favorable for educating the child's mind, as through a judicious, well-conducted newspaper.

To live in a village, was, once, to be shut up and contracted. But now a man may be a hermit and yet a cosmopolite. He may live in the forests, walking miles to a post office, having a mail but once a week, and yet he shall be found as familiar with the living world as the busiest actor in it. For the newspaper is a spyglass by which he brings near the most distant things—a microscope by which he leisurely examines the most minute—an ear-trumpet by which he collects and brings within his hearing all that is said and done all over the earth—a museum full of curiosities—a picture gallery full of living pictures from real life, drawn not on canvass, but with printers' ink on paper.

The effect, in liberalizing and enlarging the mind of the young of this weekly commerce with the world, will be apparent to any one who will ponder it. Once, a liberal education could only be compiled by foreign travel. The sons only of the wealthy could indulge in this costly benefit. But now the poor man's son can learn as much at home as a hundred years ago, a gentleman could learn by journeying the world over! For while there are some advantages in going out into the world, it is the poor man's privilege to have the world come to see him! The newspaper is a great Collector, a great Traveller, a great Lecturer. It is the common people's Encyclopedia—the Lyceum, the college!—Rev. H. W. Beecher.

THE DEBT OF TEXAS.—We learn from the New Orleans "Picayune," that a couple of bills have been introduced into the Texas Legislature to provide for the redemption and disposition of a portion of the indemnity due the State of Texas by the United States, and to provide for the liquidation and payment of certain claims, bonds, and liabilities of the late republic of Texas.

These make it the duty of the Comptroller of Public Accounts to proceed to Washington and receive the five millions of stock, and to give ten days' notice in the Washington papers that he will receive, at the city of Washington, proposals for the sale of one million of said bonds for cash, which proposals shall be opened at the expiration of such notice by said Comptroller, in presence of the delegation from Texas in Congress—the proceeds of the sale of the bonds to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States. It is also provided by one of the bills, that the five millions reserved be appropriated for the liquidation and payment of all claims, bonds and liabilities of the late republic, audited and classified by the Auditor and Comptroller of the State.

The act is not to be construed to extend to any citizen of the State of Texas who may hold any claim against the republic of Texas for clothing and moneys furnished the government, for services rendered and property destroyed.

Interest shall not be computed upon any liability the payment of which is thus provided for after six months from the passage of this act.

The arrangement, classification and sale proposed by the Auditor and Comptroller of the public debt of the late republic under the act approved March 20, 1848, February 8, 1850, are approved.

Mrs. Swisshelm says the reason one nation conquers another is not owing to the kind of arms they use, but to the kind of food. In her opinion meat triumphs over cabbage. So long as cows and Hindoos feed on cauliflowers, so long will bull-dogs triumph over the one, and the Tartars over the other. When Ireland frees herself from England, it will be when Ireland swaps off her potatoes and takes to pork. To expect freedom to come from butter-milk is as absurd as to look for ballot-boxes in Russia.

Gov. Collier, of Alabama, was inaugurated on the 17th.

Railroad Convention.

We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

[Circular.]
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.

SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government—some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments *pro rata*, as new roads are made, and old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss. We answer these objections by assuming that the contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply secured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and probable future increase of the weight of mails carried over the route of your road. And in this connection we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corporations.

Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen President, and Albert Smith, of Maine, Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee.

Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Ballister, and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.

Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.

ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

RUSSIANS.

On the eve of my arrival at Moscow, I stopped, in the evening of a very hot day, in a pleasant meadow, the female peasants, in picturesque dresses, according to the custom of the country, were returning from their labor, singing these airs of the Ukraine, the words of which, in praise of love and liberty, breathe a sort of melancholy, approaching to regret. I requested them to dance, and they consented. I know nothing more graceful than these dances of the country, which have all the originality which nature gives to the fine arts; a certain modest voluptuousness was remarkable in them; the Indian bayadere should have something analogous to that mixture of idleness and vivacity which forms the charm of the Russian dance. This idleness and vivacity are indicative of reverie and passion, two elements of character which civilization has yet neither formed nor subdued. I was struck with the mild gaiety of these female peasants, as I had been, in different degrees, with that of the greater part of the common people with whom I had come in contact in Russia. I can readily believe that they are terrible when their passions are provoked; and as they have no education, they know not how to curb their violence. As another result of this ignorance, they have few principles of morality, and theft is very frequent in Russia, as well as hospitality; they give as they take, according as their imagination is acted upon by cunning or generosity, both of which excite the admiration of this people. In this mode of life there is a little resemblance to savages; but it strikes me that at present there are no European nations who have much vigor but those who are what is called barbarous, in other words, unenlightened, or those who are free; but the nations which have only acquired from civilization an indifference for this or that yoke, provided their own fire-side is not disturbed; those nations, which have only learned from civilization the art of explaining power and of reasoning servitude, are made to be vanquished. I frequently imagine to myself what may now be the situation of the places which I have seen so tranquil, of those amiable young girls of those long-haired peasants, who followed so peacefully the lot which providence had traced for them; they have perished or fled, for no one of them entered into the service of the victor.

A thing worthy of remark is the extent to which public spirit is displayed in Russia. The reputation of invincibility, which their multiplied successes have given to this nation, the natural pride of the nobility, the devotedness inherent in the character of the people, the profound influence of religion, the hatred of foreigners, which Peter I. endeavored to destroy in order to enlighten and civilize his country, but which is not less settled in the blood of the Russians, and is occasionally roused—all these causes combined make them a most energetic people. Some bad anecdotes of the preceding reigns, some Russians who have contracted debts with the Parisian shopkeepers, and some *bon-mots* of Diderot, have put it into the heads of the French, that Russia consisted only of a corrupt court, military chamberlains, and a people of slaves. This is a great mistake. This nation, it is true, requires a long examination to know it thoroughly, but in the circumstances in which I observed it, everything was salient, and a country can never be seen to greater advantage than at a period of misfortune and courage. It cannot be too often repeated, this nation is composed of the most striking contrasts. Perhaps the mixture of European civilization and of Asiatic character is the cause.

The manner of the Russians is so obliging, that you might imagine yourself, the very first day, intimate with them, and probably at the end of ten years you would not be so. The silence of a Russian is altogether extraordinary; this silence is solely occasioned by what he takes a deep interest in. In other respects, they talk as much as you will; but their conversation teaches you nothing but their politeness; it betrays neither their feelings nor opinions. They have been frequently compared to the French, in my opinion with the least justice in the world. The flexibility of their organs makes imitation in all things a matter of ease to them; they are English, French, or German, in their manners, according to circumstances; but they never cease to be Russians, that is to say, untinged impetuosity and reserve, more capable of passion than friendship, more bold than delicate, more devout than virtuous, more brave than chivalrous, and so violent in their desires that nothing can stop them, when their gratification is in question. They are much more hospitable than the French; but society does not with them, as with us, consist of a circle of clever people of both sexes, who take pleasure in talking together. They meet, as we go to a fete, to see a great deal of company, to have fruits and rare productions from Asia or Europe, to hear music to play—in short, to receive vivid emotions from external objects, rather than from the heart or understanding, both of which they reserve for actions, and not for company. Besides, as they are in general very ignorant, they find very little pleasure in serious conversation, and do not at all pique themselves on shining by the wit they can exhibit in it. Poetry, eloquence, and literature, are not yet to be found in Russia; luxury, power, and courage, are the principal objects of pride and ambition; all other methods of acquiring distinction appear, as yet, effeminate and vain to this nation.

But the people are slaves, it will be said—what character, therefore, can they be supposed to have? It is not certainly necessary for me to say that all enlightened people wish to see the Russian people freed from this state, and probably no one wishes it more strongly than the Emperor Alexander; but the Russian slavery has no resemblance in its effects to that of which we form the idea in the West; it is not as under the feudal system, victors who have imposed severe laws on the vanquished; the ties which connect the grandes with the people resemble rather what was called a family of slaves among the ancients, than the state of serfs among the moderns. There is no midling class in Russia, which is a great drawback on the progress of literature and the arts; for it is generally in that class that knowledge is developed; but the want of any intermediate between the nobility and the people creates a greater affection between them both. The distance between the two classes appears greater, because there are no steps between these two extremities, which in fact border very nearly on each other, not being separated by a midling class. This is a state of social organization quite unfavorable to the knowledge of the higher classes, but not so to the happiness of the lower. Besides, where there is no representative Government, that is to say, in countries where the sovereign still promulgates the law which he is to execute, men are frequently more degraded by the very sacrifice of their

reason and character, than they are in this vast empire, in which a few simple ideas of religion and country serve to lead the great mass under the guidance of a few heads. The immense extent of the Russian empire also prevents the despotism of the great from pressing heavily in detail upon the people; and, finally, above all, the religious and military spirit is so predominant in the nation, that allowance may be made for a great many errors, in favor of those two great sources of noble actions. A person of fine intellect said that Russia resembled the plays of Shakespeare, in which all that is not faulty is sublime, and all that is not sublime is faulty; an observation of remarkable justice. But in the great crisis in which Russia was placed when I passed through it, it was impossible not to admire the energetic resistance, and resignation to sacrifices, exhibited by that nation; and one could not almost dare, at the contemplation of such virtues, to allow one's self even to notice what at other times one would have censured.—Madame de Staël.

COVENANT WITH THE EYES.

The eye is a most beautiful and exquisitely constructed organ—the inlet of all our perceptions of beauty, color, symmetry, and many others to which we owe pleasing sensations. It is the avenue by which enters most of our knowledge of external things, and a great portion of our enjoyment. Who that has looked at the heavens, the work of God's hand, the moon and stars which he has ordained, and experienced the emotions which these shining, moving orbs are fitted to awaken, would part with an organ which was the medium of such revelations to his mind, of objects transcendently brilliant in themselves, and speaking emphatically of uncreated glory?

Who, that has looked on "the human face divine," whether it be the awe-inspiring visage of the veteran servant of Christ, or the freshness and beauty of youth, and especially the loved countenances of the domestic circle, from the infant to the matron, would voluntarily part with his eyes, or have them sealed against the entrance of light, unless the alternative were voluntary rebellion against God? And yet the eyes may prove the occasion of sin. Hence Job "made a covenant with his eyes."

And so must every one who would maintain his innocence. There are times when their use must be controlled—objects upon which they must not fasten themselves—they must not be allowed to gaze; or they will become the inlets of sin the most polluting, of deeds the most bloody and cruel.

Of all human organs, the eye is the most active and quick in its motions. It cannot but see instantaneously whatever comes within the scope of its vision. The first glance which it takes of an object does not necessarily involve any sin. David, while walking on the roof of his palace, saw a beautiful object. This first sight may have been without blame; but he continued to look; he looked intently; he gazed, and while gazing, criminal desire was kindled in his heart, which at length burned within him to an ungovernable intensity. The gratification of that desire brought pollution upon his soul, inflicted a grievous wrong on irreparable wrong upon others; and after unsuccessful attempts to cover up the iniquity, he proceeded to plan and take measures to execute a foul murder on one of his most faithful and patriotic subjects. What melancholy consequences of a forbidden look! Had he made a covenant with his eyes, had he bound them by an imperative injunction, had he resolutely turned away from the object which he suffered to fascinate his senses, he might have escaped this dreadful guilt, and the consequent misery, the anguish of remorse, and the bitterness of sorrow, as when he prayed; "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God!" and might have used the language of a later penitent:

"These eyes, which once abused the light,
Now lift to Thee their watery sight,
And weep a silent flood."

But there are other susceptibilities, than the one just indicated, which are liable to be excited to a dangerous pitch, by an abuse of the eye, and lead to consequences hardly less tragic, as they are certainly equally fatal. Achan discovered among the spoils of war a wedge of gold, and a Babylonian garment, perhaps as valuable. There may have been nothing sinful in the first discovery. But he should instantly have been guarded against all desire to appropriate them, as this had been solemnly forbidden by God. Yet he looked, till he began to covet; and covetousness soon became too strong for his moral power to resist; he suffered it to overpower his sense of moral obligation, and brought defeat upon Israel, death upon himself, and extermination upon his house.

And such a use of the eyes has led to a multitude of robberies in our own times. An individual has seen another make a deposit of money, or draw money from its place of deposit, or restore a well-filled wallet to his pocket and felt a wish to get hold of it, and the wish soon ripened into the purpose to make the attempt; and having gone thus far, he sticks at nothing to effect his purpose, though it be the destruction of life and the desolation of a family.

It is thus young burglars and thieves are often made. Neglecting the school and all regular employment, they infest the streets, pry into shops and stores, see things which they covet, and allow their imaginations to dwell on them, till they become absorbed with the thought of gaining possession, and vainly hope to escape detection, and the infamy and dreary punishment which is to follow. Children should remember this, and be cautious; and either shut their eyes or turn them away, if they cannot look upon things without coveting them, or if they find in themselves the feeblest desire to obtain them without rendering an equivalent. Very expressive is that saying of the wise man, "What the eye seeth, the heart lusteth after."

And how much of the envy, which corrodes the breasts of the young—and the older likewise—comes through the same medium! And so of the multitude of evil passions and habits. The wise man's prohibition, "Look not upon the wine when it is red"—is nearly as applicable to an indefinite number of objects. Let every one, then, "make a covenant with his eyes."—Christian Mirror.

With the exception of Nicholas of Russia, there is not a crowned head in Europe with a sufficiency of brains to earn a living at any other business. The most of them are so steeped in vice and enmity, that they have no taste for anything more than adultery and opera dancers.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *en masse* on the 16th inst.

On the 12th inst., the corner-stone of the new State House, at Columbia, S. C., was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Anti-Slavery.

Governor Foote would persuade the people of the South that the Compromise measures, have given full and ample protection to the rights and interests of the South, and that we have nothing to do but to fold our arms and acquiesce in the distribution of the power and patronage of the government in accordance with arrangements which he and his associates have made. We invite the attention of the people of the South to the fact that Anti-Slavery organization of the North is no less active now than heretofore. Witness the following record of the proceedings of the convention of the members and friends of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, which a few days since met in Sansom street Hall, Philadelphia, and held two sessions during the day. The officers are E. M. Davis, President; C. M. Bayleigh and Clinton Gillingham, Secretaries.

"The meetings of the convention have been largely attended, and the resolutions brought forward caused considerable discussion. The following preamble and resolutions have been passed by the convention:

"Whereas the spirit of misrepresentation has recently been abroad with fresh malignity, respecting the principles and measures of the Abolitionists, therefore, we renewly adopt the language of the declaration of the National Anti-Slavery Convention, held in this city, in 1838: 'Our principles forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject from bondage, relying solely upon those which are spiritual and mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strong-holds.' Our measures shall be such only as the opposition of moral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of error by the potency of truth—the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love—and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of repentance."

Resolved, That the demands which we make upon this nation, in the name of justice, and by Divine authority, are these: That all title of property in slaves shall instantly cease, because their Creator has never relinquished his claim of ownership, and because none have a right to sell their own bodies, or buy those of their own species. That every husband shall have his own wife and every wife her own husband, and be placed under the protection of equal laws. That to all parents shall belong their own offspring, to be educated, cherished and reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. That all traffic in human beings shall be regarded as piracy. That all those laws which now prohibit the instruction of the slaves shall be repealed, and others enacted providing schools for their intellectual and moral culture. That the laborers shall receive a just compensation for their labors.

Resolved, That to say that these demands are unjust or fanciful, or that an immediate compliance with them would be attended with disastrous consequences to life and property, to the peace of society and the safety of government, is to deny that man is man, that God is God, and to proclaim the reign of violence, lust, oppression, atheism, and anarchy.

Resolved, That as no former period in the history of our race has our confidence in the immutable principles upon which it rests, or our faith in its ultimate success, been stronger than at the present moment; and that, acknowledging our gratitude to the God of Justice and Truth for permitting us to be co-workers with him in redeeming our fellow men from the darkness and degradation of slavery, and for cheering us with so many tokens that our labor has not been in vain, we here avow our sincere and solemn determination, undimmed by the frowns of sect and party, the denunciations of the pulpit, the unrighteous enactments of legislative bodies and the vituperation of courts, and whatever perils it may be our lot to encounter, to go forward in the work so well begun, and to preach the gospel of Anti-Slavery without ceasing, until every bondman be set free, or end our duties on earth.

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate one another, and the friends of liberty throughout the land, upon the auspicious result of the recent trial of Castner Hanway; and that the efforts to revive in this country the obsolete and infatuated doctrine of constructive treason, and to paralyze, by the terrors of the dungeon and the scaffold, not merely the fugitive's cherished hope of maintaining his freedom, but even the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech on the subject of slavery, have signally failed; and that, in the general rejoicing of the people in view of this result, we see an evidence of the progress of our cause, and a sign of its future triumph.

Resolved, That the convention recommend to the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society to prepare an address, for presentation to Louis Kossuth, expressive of sympathy with him in his heroic devotion to the cause of human freedom, and of earnest hope that his heroic labors in this behalf will conduce to the overthrow of oppression, not in Hungary alone, but in the United States and throughout the world.

The convention adjourned at five o'clock, and reassembled in the evening, when addresses were delivered by Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, member of Congress from Ohio, and the Rev. William H. Furness.

Mr. Webster and his Puffers.

The "Pennsylvania Telegraph" says "that some one has got up a book called 'Personal Memorials of Webster,' which, among other fulsome things of the same character, contains the following:

"The first time that Mr. Webster's eyes fell upon the Constitution of the United States, of which he is now universally acknowledged to be the Chief Expounder and Defender, it was printed upon a cotton pocket handkerchief, according to a fashion of the time, which he chanced to stumble upon in a country store, and for which he paid, out of his own pocket, all the money he had—twenty-five cents; and the evening of the day on which he thus obtained a copy was wholly devoted to its close and attentive perusal, while seated before a blazing fire, and by the side of his father and mother. What dreamer on that night, in the wildest flights of his imagination, could have seen the result of that incident, or marked out the future career of that New Hampshire boy?"

Upon this, the "Telegraph" comments as follows:

"As Webster undoubtedly 'supervised' this before it was put out, his falling 'capacities' is clearly proved. The anachronism in the pocket handkerchief incident escaped his mental sight, which would not have happened some years ago. Cotton cloth printing was introduced about 1815, while Mr. Webster was teaching school in Fryeburg in the year 1805. If he never read the Constitution until he saw it printed on cotton, it